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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

A method for identifying a human who has an altered risk 1. (currently amended) for developing coronary stenosis, comprising determining the identity of a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in said human's nucleic acids as represented by position 101 of SEQ ID NO:19350 or its complement detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID-NO: 19350 in a nucleic acid sample from said human, wherein the identity of the SNP being G the presence of G position 101 of SEQ 1D NO: 19350 or its complement thereof indicates said human is at an increased risk of developing coronary stenosis as compared to a human having an A at the SNP, and the identity of the SNP being A the presence of A at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 19350 or its complement thereof indicates said human is at a decreased risk of developing coronary stenosis as compared to a human having a G at the SNP.

2. - 5. (canceled)

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 in which the identity of the SNP is determined detection is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allelespecific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism.

7. - 24. (canceled)

- The method of claim 1, wherein the SNP to be determined 25. (currently amended) detected is located at position 79090 of SEQ ID NO: 12227.
- The method of claim 1, wherein the SNP to be determined 26. (currently amended) detected is located in the LPA gene.

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- 27. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the <u>identity of the SNP is</u> determined detection is carried out by using a set of detection reagents comprising the oligonucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO: 68222, SEQ ID NO: 68223, and SEQ ID NO: 68224.
- 28. (currently amended) A method for identifying a human who has an increased risk for developing coronary stenosis, comprising determining the identity of a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in said human's nucleic acids as represented by position 101 of SEO ID NO:19350 or its complement detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 19350 in a nucleic acid sample from said human, wherein the identity of the SNP being G the presence of G at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 19350 or its complement thereof indicates said human is at an increased risk of developing coronary stenosis as compared to a human having an A at the SNP.
- 29. (currently amended) The method of claim 28 in which the identity of the SNP is determined detection is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allelespecific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism.
- 30. (currently amended) The method of claim 28, wherein the SNP to be <u>determined</u> detected is located at position 79090 of SEQ ID NO: 12227.
- 31. (currently amended) The method of claim 28, wherein the SNP to be <u>determined</u> detected is located in the LPA gene.
- 32. (currently amended) The method of claim 28, wherein the <u>identity of the SNP is</u> determined detection is carried out by using a set of detection reagents comprising the oligonucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO: 68222, SEQ ID NO: 68223, and SEQ ID NO: 68224.
- 33. (currently amended) A method for identifying a human who has a decreased risk for developing coronary stenosis, comprising determining the identity of a single nucleotide

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polymorphism (SNP) in said human's nucleic acids as represented by position 101 of SEQ ID NO:19350 or its complement detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 19350 in a nucleic acid sample from said human, wherein the identity of the SNP being A the presence of A at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 19350 or its complement thereof indicates said human is at a decreased risk of developing coronary stenosis as compared to a human having a G at the SNP.

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- 34. (currently amended) The method of claim 33 in which the identity of the SNP is determined detection is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allelespecific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism.
- 35. (currently amended) The method of claim 33, wherein the SNP to be determined detected is located at position 79090 of SEQ ID NO: 12227.
- 36. (currently amended) The method of claim 33, wherein the SNP to be <u>determined</u> detected is located in the LPA gene.
- 37. (currently amended) The method of claim 33, wherein the <u>identity of the SNP is</u> determined detection is carried out by using a set of detection reagents comprising the oligonucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO: 68222, SEQ ID NO: 68223, and SEQ ID NO: 68224.
- 38. (new) The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a report of the identity of said SNP.
- 39. (new) The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a report of said human's altered risk for developing coronary stenosis.
- 40. (new) The method of claim 39, wherein the altered risk is an increased risk for developing coronary stenosis.

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41. (new) The method of claim 39, wherein the altered risk is a decreased risk for developing coronary stenosis.

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- 42. (new) The method of claim 39, wherein the report further shows the identity of said SNP.
- 43. (new) The method of claim 42, wherein the identity of said SNP is G or its complement thereof, and wherein the report indicates said human has an increased risk of developing coronary stenosis.
- 44. (new) The method of claim 42, wherein the identity of said SNP is A or its complement thereof, and wherein the report indicates said human has a decreased risk of developing coronary stenosis.
- 45. (new) The method of any one of claims 38-44, wherein the report is in paper form or computer readable medium form.